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ical criticism. But our critic at once predisposes the impartial reader against his own critical ability, when he shows a desire to pursue his noble quarry even to the death. We cannot better condemn this tendency of Dr. Usher's than in the words of his own critics, the first in reviewing a previous work of Dr. Usher, the other two in speaking of his present essay on Gardiner. They point out his pride "in avoiding all old-fashioned and outworn views"; his "strain of exaggeration"; his application of "so much knowledge, ingenuity and labor . . . to the search for petty flaws in the work of a great historian"; his selecting "isolated sentences, whole volumes apart," and subjecting them "to mathematical analysis"—these faults are all exemplified in the work that lies before us. (See *American Historical Review*, October, 1914, pp. 161-163, and October, 1916, pp. 143-145. Also Pease, *The Leveller Movement*, 367, reviewed *supra*.)

S. L. WARE.

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WORKFELLOWS IN SOCIAL PROGRESSION. By Kate Stephens. New York : Sturgis and Walton Company. 1916. \$1.50 net.

This late volume of essays by Miss Stephens includes a Prologue, followed by six papers on the working together of social forces which have had some important effect on social progress. The Prologue presents a clever discussion, and admits an advancing social will and mankind's secular progress. This is followed by "Our Country Newspaper as a Workfellow"—its record of social conditions. The second essay shows the influence of "Woman's Collegiate Education as a Workfellow." Then follows: "Uses and Abuses of Two English Words," namely, 'female' and 'woman'; "Plato's Imperishable Epigram," a suggestive piece of work; "Fables of Bronze and Iron Ages," and "Tobacco Battered and Pipes Shattered," based on a contemporary poet's protest at the beginning of tobacco-smoking in England.

T. P. B.